Takasi YAMAZAKI*: New or noteworthy plants of Scrophulariaceae from Indo-China (4)**

山崎 敬*: インドシナ産ゴマノハグサ科植物新知見(4)

18) Ancistrostylis, gen. nov.

Herba annua. Caulis obsolete tetragonus, ramosus, ramis ascendentibus. Folia opposita, oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata, integra, pinnatinervia. Inflorescentia terminalis, subglomerata, 2-6-florifera. Bracteae foliiformes, anguste oblongae. Peduncli et pedicelli brevissimi. Bracteolae 2, lineari-oblongae, subcalyce praeditae. Calyx 5-partitus, segmentis quincuncialibus, postico maximo, lineari-oblongo, obtuso, trinervoso, 2-inferioribus linearibus, obtusis, 2-lateralibus inclusis, setaceis, acuminatis, uninervosis. Corolla tubulosa, bilabiata, calyce subduplo-superans, labio postico bilobato, lobis orbiculatis, labio antico postico subaequilongo, trilobato, lobis orbiculatis, subaequiantibus. Stamina 4, inclusa, didynama, per paria connata, ad basin tubo affixa, filamentis filiformibus, pilosis, antherarum loculi contiguui, divaricati, pilosi. Ovarium oblongum, glabrum. Stylus filiformis, apice bilobatus, lobo-postico spathulato, margine stigmatoso, lobo antico breviore, bilobato, lobis setaceis, acuminatis. Capsula oblonga, plus minus compressa, bi-sulcata, loculicide dehiscens, valvis placentiferis. Semina numerosa, globosa, dense glochideopilosa.

Typus Ancistrostylis harmandii (Bonati) Yamazaki

This genus is near to the genus *Bacopa* R. Brown, widely distributed throughout the tropics. The former has the style with fishing-hooked stigma, the capsule dehiscing two placentiferous valves, and the seed covered by hooked hairs. While, in the latter the style with subequal bi-lobes at the apex, the capsule bi-valved, the valves separating from the placentiferous column and the seed glabrous, with reticulated testa.

Ancistrostylis harmandii (Bonati) Yamazaki, comb. nov. Fig. 1.

Herpestis harmandii Bonati in Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève 5: 99, f. 3, 1913;

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^{**} Continued from Journ. Jap. Bot. 54: 15-21 (1979).

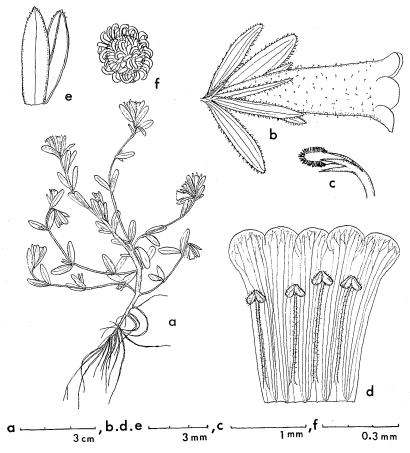


Fig. 1. Ancistrostylis harmandii. a. Plant. b. Flower. c. Apex of style. d. Corolla opened. e. Capsule bi-valved. f. Seed. (Harmand, no. 996, P).

in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 4: 357, f. 41, 1-10, 1927.

Hab. Laos. Tchou Kam, depressed ground along the stream (Harmand, Jan. 1871, no. 996, type in P).

19) Adenosma elsholtzioides Yamazaki, sp. nov. Fig. 2. a, b, d. Adenosma bracteosum (non Bonati) Kerr in Fl. Siam Enum. 3:55 (1954). Caulis erectus simplex vel laxe ramosus, 20-50 cm altus, tetragonus, sparse estipitate glandulosus. Folia opposita, sessilia, oblonga, apice acutius-

cula, basi sub-auriculata, semi-amplexicaulia, 7-35 mm longa, 1.5-10 mm lata, margine inferiore integra, superiore minute crenate serrata, supra ad costam breviter ciliata, subtus glabra puncutata, pinnatinervia. Inflorescentiae terminales, sub-spicatae, dense floriferae, 1-3.5 cm longae, 1 cm latae, pedicellis brevis simis, 0.5 mm longis, glabris, bracteis foliiformibus involucrantibus additae. Bracteae superiores imbricatae, ovato-cordatae vel orbiculato-cordatae, 4-6 mm longae, 4-5 mm latae, apice obtusae vel acutiusculae, integrae, glabrae vel margine sparse breviter glanduloso-pilosae, punctatae. Bracteolae 2, filiformes, 1.5 mm longae, sparse glanduloso-pilosae. Calyx tenuiter membranaceus, pellucidus, glabrous vel margine sparse breviter glanduloso-pilosus, usque ad basin in 5-lobis valde inaequalibus fissus; lobis exterioribus 3 late ovatis obtusis, in anthesi 3 mm longis et latis, in fructu 4 mm longis et latis; lobis interioribus 2 lanceolatis acutis, 2 mm longis, 1 mm latis. Corolla 9 mm longa, extus pilosa, labio superiore late orbiculato, ca. 3 mm longo et lato, labio infriore 3-lobato, lobis rotundatis ca. 1.5 mm longis et latis. Capsula conicoido-globosa, 2 mm longa, 1.5 mm lata. Semina ovalia vel cylindrica, 0.3 mm longa, 0.2 mm lata.

Hab. Thailand. Southeastern, Trat Distr. Ko Chang (Maxwell, Oct. 22, 1972, no. 72-495, type in AAU).

Laos. Sine loc. (Pièrre, s.n., P); Borikhane Distr. Ban Keng, Sa Dok (Vidal, Feb. 9, 1965, no. 4364, P).

This species has been reported from Thailand by Kerr under the name of A. bracteosum Bonati, but differs from A. bracteosum as the same to Kerr's Topinion, by having the bracts glabrous or sparsely pilose on margins, the large corolla and the thinly membranaceous sepals.

Judging from the description and the photograph¹⁾ of the type specimen, A. nelsonioides (Miq.) Hallier ex Bremekamp (Ebermayera nelsonioides Miq.) collected from Sumatra and Borneo very resembles A. bracteosum and A. elsholtzioides, especially to the former. Unfortunately the type specimen of A. nelsonioides is in fruiting stage and lacks the flower, so it is impossible to compare with them accurately.

¹⁾ Prof. M. Tamura, Osaka University, gave me the photograph of the type specimen 'Banka, Sumatra, Teijsmann, no. 3332' deposited in The Lijksherbarium, Leiden.

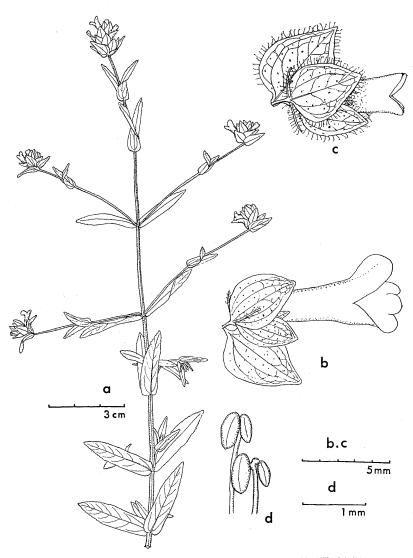


Fig. 2. Adenosma spp. a, b, d, A. elsholtzioides: a. Plant. b. Flower. d. Stamens, c. A. bracteosum: Flower. (a, b, d, Maxwell, no. 72-495, AAU; c, Thorel, no. 825, P).

20) Adenosma annamense Yamazaki, sp. nov.

Fig. 3. a-c.

Caulis ascendens, simplex, 30-40 cm longus, tetragonus, sparse pubescens. Folia membranacea, petiolis 0.4-1.5 cm longis, sparse breviter hirsutis, laminis oblongo-ovatis, acutiusculis, 3-5.5 cm longis, 1.3-2.2 cm latis, basi cuneatis in petiolum attenuatis, grosse crenate serratis, supra glabris, subtus punctatis, ad nodos sparsissime pilosis. Flores axillares, solitarii, breviter pedicellati, pedicellis 1 mm longis hirsutis. Bracteolae 2, setaceae, 5 mm longae, hirsutae. Calyx usque ad basin 5-partitus; lobis exterioribus 3 ana-

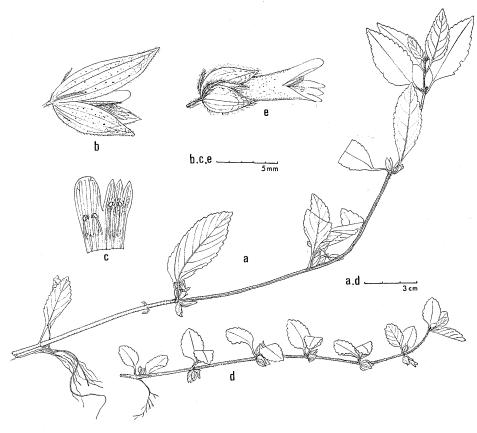


Fig. 3. Adenosma spp. a-c, A. annamense: a. Plant. b. Flower. c. Corolla opened. d, e, A. javanicum: d. Plant. e. Flower. (a-c, Clemens, no. 3409, P; d-e, Thorel, no. 1326, P).

stomosantibus, margine hirsutis, lobo postico majore, ovato, in anthesi 8 mm longo, 3.5 mm lato, in fructu 10-12 mm longo, 6 mm lato, attenuate acuminato, lobis 2 lateralibus elliptico-ovatis, in anthesi 6 mm longis, 3.5 mm latis, in fructu 8-10 mm longis, 6 mm latis, acuminatis, lobis 2 interioribus minoribus, lineari-lanceolatis, acuminatis, ca. 5 mm longis, 0.5 mm latis. Corolla inclusa, 6 mm longa, profunde biloba, extus glabra, labio postico elliptico, integro, ca. 2.5 mm longo, 2 mm lato, labio antico 2.5 mm longo, intus lanato, 3-lobato, lobis lanceolatis, acutis, 1.5 mm longis, 0.7 mm latis. Capsula inclusa, ovoideo-conica, attenuate acuminata, 5 mm longa, 3 mm lata.

Hab. Vietnam. Annam, Tourane (J. et M. Clemens, June 1927, no. 3409, type in P).

This species is near to *A. javanicum* (Bl.) Koord., but differs by the large glabrous thin leaves, the large narrowed sepals, the small corolla and the large capsule.

21) **Sopubia** Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don, Prod. Fl. Nepal. 88, 1825; Hooker f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 302, 1884.

Petitmenginia Bonati in Not. Syst. 1: 335, 1911; in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 4: 443, 1927, syn. nov.

Sopubia comosa (Bonati) Yamazaki, comb. nov. Fig. 4.

Petitmenginia comosa Bonati in Not. Syst. 1:335, 1911; in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 4:443, f. 48, 1-9, 1927; Kerr, Fl. Siam Enum. 3:188, 1954.

Hab. Thailand. Eastern, Nakhon Ratchasima, Khorat (Kerr, Dec. 28, 1923, no. 8141, K).

Laos. Tranninh, Ban Ban (Poilane, Oct. 20, 1924, no. 2187, P); Bassac (Thorel, 1866-68, no. 2681, P).

Cambodia. Stung Treng (Harmand, Dec. 1875, no. 113, type in P).

The genus *Petitmenginia* is very near to the genus *Sopubia* Buch.-Ham., especially to *S. stricta* (Benth.) G. Don having the same structure of anthercells. The former is only characterized by the cylindrical spikes with densely many flowers and the calyx with appendices between the calyx-lobes, but the other characters of the former are almost the same with those of the latter. Therefore, both genera seem to be congeneric. If the anther with subequal and fertile two-cells is taken up to be the important character, *Petitmenginia comosa* and *Sopubia stricta* should be transferred into the genus *Micrargeria* Benth.

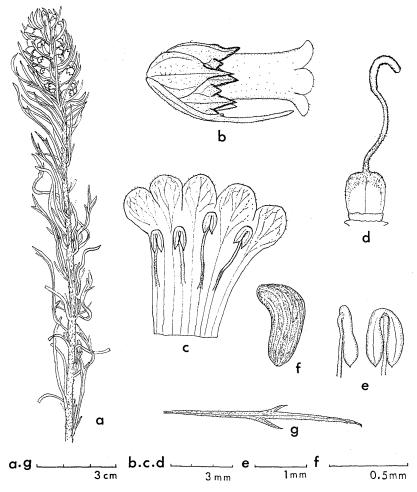


Fig. 4. Sopubia comosa. a. Plant. b. Flower. c. Corolla opened. d. Pistil. . Aanthers. f. Seed. g. Leaf. (a-e, Kerr, no. 8141, K; f, g, Poilane, no. 2187, P).

22) **Sopubia stricta** (Benth.) G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 559, 1838; Benth. in DC, Prodr. 10: 522, 1846; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 302, 1884; Bonati in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 4: 452, 1927.

Gerardia stricta Benth., Scroph. Ind. 49, 1835.

Petitmenginia matsumurae Yamazaki in Journ. Jap. Bot. 25:214, f. 2, 1950,

syn. nov.

Hab. Laos. Sedom (Thorel, 1866-68, no. 2409, P); Kemarath (Thorel, 1866-68, s.n., P).

China. Kiangsu, Nanking, Chung-shan (S. Matsuda, Aug. 29, 1910, s.n., type of *Petitmenginia matsumurae*, TI).

Distribution. Sikkim, Bengal, Burma, Laos and Central China.

This is a rare species distributed in subtropical and temperate regions of Eastern Asia and a new record in China. *Sopubia lasiocarpa* Tsoong is probably the same with this species.

23) Centranthera in Indo-China. Three species of Centranthera are recognized from Indo-China, the one of them is a distinct species, C. tranquebarica (Spreng.) Merr., the other two are very difficult to distinguish from each other on herbarial specimens, and have actually been very confused. The one is the yellow- and small-flowered form, the other is the purplish- and large-flowered one. The former is characterized by having the calyx small, 0.8-1 cm long, densely hispid, the corolla small, 1.5-2.5 cm long, wholly yellow, the one cell of the anther much narrower and longer than the other; the latter having the calyx large, 1-1.5 cm long, with rough hispid hairs and tubercules, the corolla large, 3-4 cm long, pink or purple outside, yellow inside, the cells of the anther subequal or the one slightly narrower and longer than the other.

The name of Centranthera cochinchinensis (Lour.) Merr. (Digitalis cochinchinensis Lour.) has been applied to the yellow- and small-flowered form. However, the Loureiro's description, as pointed out by Merrill (1937), has not given the flower size but indicated its color as 'albo-violaceus'. Therefore, on the contrary to hitherto treatment, this character corresponds to the purplish- and large-flowered form which is commonly found in Indo-China. The yellow- and small-flowered form is common in China and Japan, but rather unusual in Indo-China, rare especially in central to southern parts.

Centranthera chevalieri Bonati being described from Annam was characterized by the calyx 3-winged, and 3-toothed at the apex (Merrill in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 64: 590, 1937). The type specimen (Chevalier no. 499, P) has the calyx shallowly bilobed at the apex and not winged, thus this should be treated as the same with the yellow- and small-flowered form. C. chevalieri Bonati is the only specific name for this form. C. nepalensis D. Don (C. cochinchi-

nensis var. nepalensis (D. Don) Merr.), distributed in Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma and Western China, is distinctly differed from C. chevalieri by the smaller and purple flowers. C. hispida R. Br. (C. cochinchinensis var. hispida (R. Br.) Merr.) distributed in Australia and New Guinea, is also near to C. chevalieri. According to the study of Merrill (1937), this species has the corolla ca. 2.5 cm long and generally pink-purple or purple outside and yellow inside, thus it seems to be referable to the purplish- and large-flowered form of Indo-China.

The name of these two species of Indo-China is treated as follows.

Centranthera cochinchinensis (Lour.) Merr. in Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. new ser. 24: 353, 1935.

Digitalis cochinchinensis Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 378, 1790, not seen; ed. 2: 459, 1793.

Centranthera maxima Bonati in Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève 5: 140, 1913.

Centranthera grandiflora (non Benth.) Bonati in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 4: 449, 1927.

Centranthera brunoniana (non Benth.) Bonati in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 4: 449, 1927, pro major parte.

Razumovia longiflora Merr. in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 64:593, 1937, syn. nov. Centranthera longiflora (Merr.) Merr. in Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta, Biswas 150th Anniv. Vol.: 56, 1942.

Centranthera hispida (non R. Br.) Kerr. in Fl. Siam Enum. 3: 191, 1954, pro parte.

Hab. Thailand: Northern, Chiang Mai (Murata et al., Oct. 1, 1971, no. 15576, KYO, TI). Northeastern; Loei, Phu Kradung (Shimizu et al., Sept. 5, 1967, no. 8984, KYO). Eastern; Chiaiyaphum, Vunkamang (van Beusekom et al., Dec. 14, 1971, no. 4254, P, KYO), Chiaiyaphum (K. Larsen et al., Aug. 14, 1972, no. 31824, AAU), Thung Kra Mang (K. Larsen et al., Aug. 9, 1972, no. 31626, AAU). Central; Saraburi, Menom Posak (Kerr, Dec. 10, 1923, no. 7975, C).

Laos: Bassac, Bassin d'Attopeu (Thorel, 1866-68, no. 2228, P), Bum Mo-Yat Lu (Hayata, Dec. 20, 1921, no. 335, TI, P), Savanaket-Takek (Hamada, 1957, s.n., KYO).

Cambodia: Stung Treng (Thorel, 1866-68, no. 2458, P), Mont. Rancon, Te Pong (Pierre, May 1870, no. 1085, P), Mont. Pursat (Godefroy, June 20,

1875, s. n., P), Kep (Geoffray, Aug. 28, 1904, no. 429, P).

Vietnam: Annam; Thua Thien (Eberhardt, Dec. 1912, no. 1618, P), Ninh Thuan (Eberhardt, Dec. 1912, no. 1726, P), My Duc, Quang Binh (Pételot, Jul. 1930, no. 4189, isotype of *Razumovia longiflora* Merr., P). Cochinchina; Lo Thien (Thorel, 1862-66, no. 975, P), Sine Loc. (Talmy, 1868, s.n., P), Onosiem (Bois, Jan. 26, 1903, no. 724, P).

S. China: Kwangsi; Long Chou (Simond, Feb. 14, 1911, s.n., P).

Distribution. Thailand, Laos, Cambidia, Vietnam (Annam and Cochinchina) and S. China.

Centranthera chevalieri Bonati in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 24: 1099, 1924; in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 4: 448, f. 46-15, 47-7, 8, 1927.

Centranthera hispida (non R. Br.) Benth. in DC. Prodr. 10: 525, 1846, pro parte; Fl. Hongk. 254, 1861; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 301, 1884, pro parte; Merr. in Enum. Philipp. Pl. 3: 442, 1923; Bonati in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 4: 448, 1927, pro parte; Kerr, Fl. Siam Enum. 3: 191, 1954, pro parte.

Centranthera brunoniana (non Wall.) Hemsley in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 26: 201, 1890; Makino, Phaner. et Pterid. Jap. Ico. Illustr. 1(1), t. 3, 1899.

Centranthera cochinchinensis (non Lour.) Merr. in Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. new ser. 24:353, 1935; in Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta, Biswas 150th Anniv. Vol.: 56, 1942, excl. var.

Razumovia cochinchinensis (non Lour.) Merr. in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 64: 597, 1937, excl. var.

Razumovia chevalieri (Bonati) Merr. in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 64:591, 1937.

Razumovia cochinchinensis (Lour.) Merr. var. lutea Hara in Journ. Jap.

Bot. 17: 397, 1941.

Centranthera cochinchinensis (Lour.) Merr. var. lutea (Hara) Hara, Enum. Sperm. Jap. 1: 246, 1948.

Hab. Thailand: Northern; Chiang Mai, Ho Keao (Hayata, Oct. 12, 1921, s.n., TI), Doi Sutep (Sørensen et al., Apr. 14, 1966, no. 5078, C), Nakhon Sawan, Wan Djao (Hosseus, Oct. 14, 1904, no. 106, C). Northeastern; Chantaburi (Maxwell, Apr. 4, 1971, no. 71-732, AAU), Pong Nam Ron—Pailin (K. Larsen et al., Aug. 28, 1972, no. 32165, AAU).

Laos: Sedone (Thorel, 1866-68, no. 2429, 2498, P), Mulu Suy, Bassin du Sé Moun (Harmand, Jan. 1876, no. 323, P).

Cambodia: Pnom Léo (Godeffray, Oct. 10, 1905, no. 493, P).

Vietnam: Tonkin; Sine Loc. (Bon, no. 6130, 6149, P), Mt. Bavi (Balansa, Aug. 1886, no. 3598, P), Sept Pagodes (Moubet, Sept. 1906, no. 234, P), Cho Gauh (Pételot, Jul. 1923, no. 985, P). Annam; Dalat (Lécomte & Finet, Nov. 27, 1911, no. 1492, P), Nhatrang (Robinson, March 1911, no. 1075, Chevalier, Feb. 1914, no. 466, type of *Centranthera chevalieri*, P).

Distribution. N. and E. Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam (Annam and Tonkin), Philippines, S. and C. China and Japan.

24) Mazus pumilus (Burm. f.) van Steenis var. macrocalyx (Bonati) Yamazaki, comb. nov.

Mazus macrocalyx Bonati in Bull. Herb. Boiss. ser. 2, 8: 529, 1908.

Mazus japonicus (Thunb.) Kuntze var. macrocalyx (Bonati) Tsoong in Fl. Reiopubl. Popul. Sinicae 67(2): 191, f. 25-4, 5, 1979.

Stems and pedicels densely pubescent. Calyx large, 7-15 mm across in fruit, densely pubescent mixed with glandular hairs, lobes ovate to ovate-orbicular, up to 7 mm long, 5 mm wide in fruit.

Hab. Thailand: Northern; Chieng Mai, Pha Mawn (Murata et al., Oct. 4, 1971, no. T-15883, KYO), Fang (Sørensen et al., Feb. 22, 1958, no. 1504, C), Pak Hom Pok (Sørensen et al., Feb. 23, 1958, no. 1541, C), On Koi (Hansen et al., Jan. 20, 1964, no. 10841, C), Chiangrai (Sørensen et al., March 1, 1958, no. 1749, C), Mae Hong Son, Pang Mapha (Hansen & Smitinand, Feb. 24, 1968, no. 12710, C).

Distribution. S. China and Northern Thailand (new to Thailand).

- 18) Bonati により Herpestis の新種として記載された H. harmandii は花柱の先が上下に2裂し、上裂片のまわりに 柱頭組織があり、下裂片は短くて2裂している。このような構造の花柱は非常に珍しく、ゴマノハグサ科の中では他に知られていない。 Herpestis は現在ウキアゼナ属 Bacopa の異名として扱かわれているが、それとは全く異るものである。
- 19) タイとラオスに分布する Adenosma bracteosum Bonati とされているものは、ベトナムの A. bracteosum に較べると花冠が倍ほども大きいことや包葉が無毛である点などで別種と思われる。両者はまたスマトラ、ボルネオに分布する A. nelsonioides (Miq.) Hall. に関係があり、後者は特に A. bracteosum によく似ている。
- 20) ベトナムの Da Nang (Tourane) で採集されたものは、東南アジアの熱帯 に広く分布する A. javanicum (Bl.) Koord. に近縁であるが、蕚が大きくて狭く、花

冠が小さくて蕚内にあり, 別種と思われる。

- 21) タイ, ラオス, カンボチャに分布し, Bonati が新属とした Petitmenginia comosa Bonati は花序の花が密集し, 萼裂片の基部が副萼片のようにつきでている点を除くと, 葉の形や花の構造は Sopubia 属と同じで, 特に雄蕊の形では, インドからインドシナにかけて稀に見られる S. stricta (Benth.) G. Don に似ている。 Petitmenginia は Sopubia に合一する方がよいと考える。
- 22) 南京から報告した Petitmenginia matsumurae Yamazaki は Sopubia stricta の標本と比較すると全く同じと思われる。 S. stricta は中国からは報告されていないし、ビルマやラオスと南京とでは S. stricta の分布域からかなりはづれているが、今後中間地域でも発見されると思われる。
- 23) インドシナ半島におけるゴマクサ属植物は3種類みとめることができる。一つは Centranthera tranquebarica (Spreng.) Merr. で、インドから華南まで広く分布する小さな草で明らかな種類である。他の2つは日本のゴマクサとその近似種であって、両者の認識は著しく混乱している。然し両者はそれぞれ別種として区別されるものと思われる。一つは花が小型で長さ1.5-2.5 cm、花冠全体が黄色であり、葯の一室は他より著しく小さい。いま一つは花が大型で長さ3-4 cm、花冠の外面は紅紫色で内面が黄色、葯の二室は一方がやや小さい程度である。葯の形は個体変異もあり、あまり重要な特徴とはならないようであるが、花の大きさと色とで明らかに区別される。ただし標本で花を欠いている場合にはその区別は困難であるが、生品ではそうむずかしくないのでないかと思う。

黄色小花種はゴマクサであり、中国、日本ではそう珍しくないが、インドシナ半島では北部に偏っていて、ベトナムではトンキンには多いが中部、南部では稀な植物で、コーチンチャイナでは今までの標本を見るかぎり採集されていないようである。これに対して紅色大花種はベトナム中部、南部、カンボチャ、ラオス、タイに多く、タイ北部とベトナムのアンナンで黄色小花種と接触しているようである。今の所中間型は見られないが、両者がどのような関係にあるかは、上記のような接触地域での調査が必要である。

紅色大花種に C. cochinchinensis の名が適用されると,黄色小花種の学名がなくなってしまう。Merrill は C. cochinchinensis の中にヒマラヤの C. nepalensis D. Don とオーストラリアの C. hispida R. Br. も含めている。然し C. nepalensis は花が黄色小花種よりもっと小さく紅紫色で,ネパールから 中国西部の特定の 地域に分布し,明らかな別種である。C. hispida は標本を見る機会がないが,Merrill の研究によれば,花は一般にやや大型 $(2.5 \, \mathrm{cm})$ で花冠外面は桃色または紅紫色,内面は黄色(時に全体黄色という報告もある)であるというので,これは黄色小花種より,紅色大花種に関係のあるものと思われる。アンナンの Nhatrang から書かれた C. chevalieri Bonati は蕚上片が 3 裂するとか,蕚に 3 枚の翼があるとかで新種とされたが,タイプ標本を見るかぎりそのような特別な特徴は認められず,黄色小花種と全く同じである。あまり適切でなく書かれた学名が黄色小花種の 種名となることは 釈然としないが,これがゴマクサの学名となる。

24) トキワハゼはインドからニューギニアまでの東アジアの温帯,暖帯に広く分布し、地域によっていくつかの型があるようであるが、まだその実体は明らかになっていない。その一つとして雲南には全体が大きく、茎には普通密に短毛がはえ、果期には夢が著しく大きくなるものがある。これと同じものがタイ北部にも見られることがわかった。現在知られているのは雲南南部とタイ北部だけであるが、恐らくビルマ北部にも広がっているのであろう。

O高等植物分布資料 Materials for the distribution of vascular plants in Japan. 100 オオヒョウタンボク Lonicera Tschonoskii Maxim. 本種は本州中部の高山に 産し、その分布西限は加賀白山とされてきた。ところが東京大学腊葉室 (TI) には、田 代善太郎氏が1929年6月1日備後帝釈で採集された花をつけた標本がある。この標本は 田代氏自身によってオオヒョウタンボクと 同定されており、 葉が 短小な形であるが、 私もこの同定は正しいと思う。 産地があまりにもかけ 離れており, 宣都大学や国立博 物館にも標本がないので一応疑って見た。しかし田代日記によれば、同日は確かに田代 氏は帝釈峡で採集しておられ、同日新分布のものを見出したと記されている。また1932 年夏, 牧野富太郎先生を招いて帝釈峡を中心に広島県博物同好会主催の採集会が開かれ, その際 高木哲夫氏がまとめた「備後帝釈峡植物目録」および 宮内忠良氏の 同題名の植 物目録(共に謄写印刷)には、スイカズラ科の項に'特に珍しき植物'として'Lonicera sp. (オホヘウタンボク?)'が載せられている。これらの事から、 今後何か新しい資料 が見出されない限り、この標本は帝釈峡で採られたと見なしてよさそうである。なお 帝釈峡にはオニヒョウタンボクも産し 田代氏も採集しておられ、 同地は本属分布の上 では大変面白い場所である。 (原 實.)